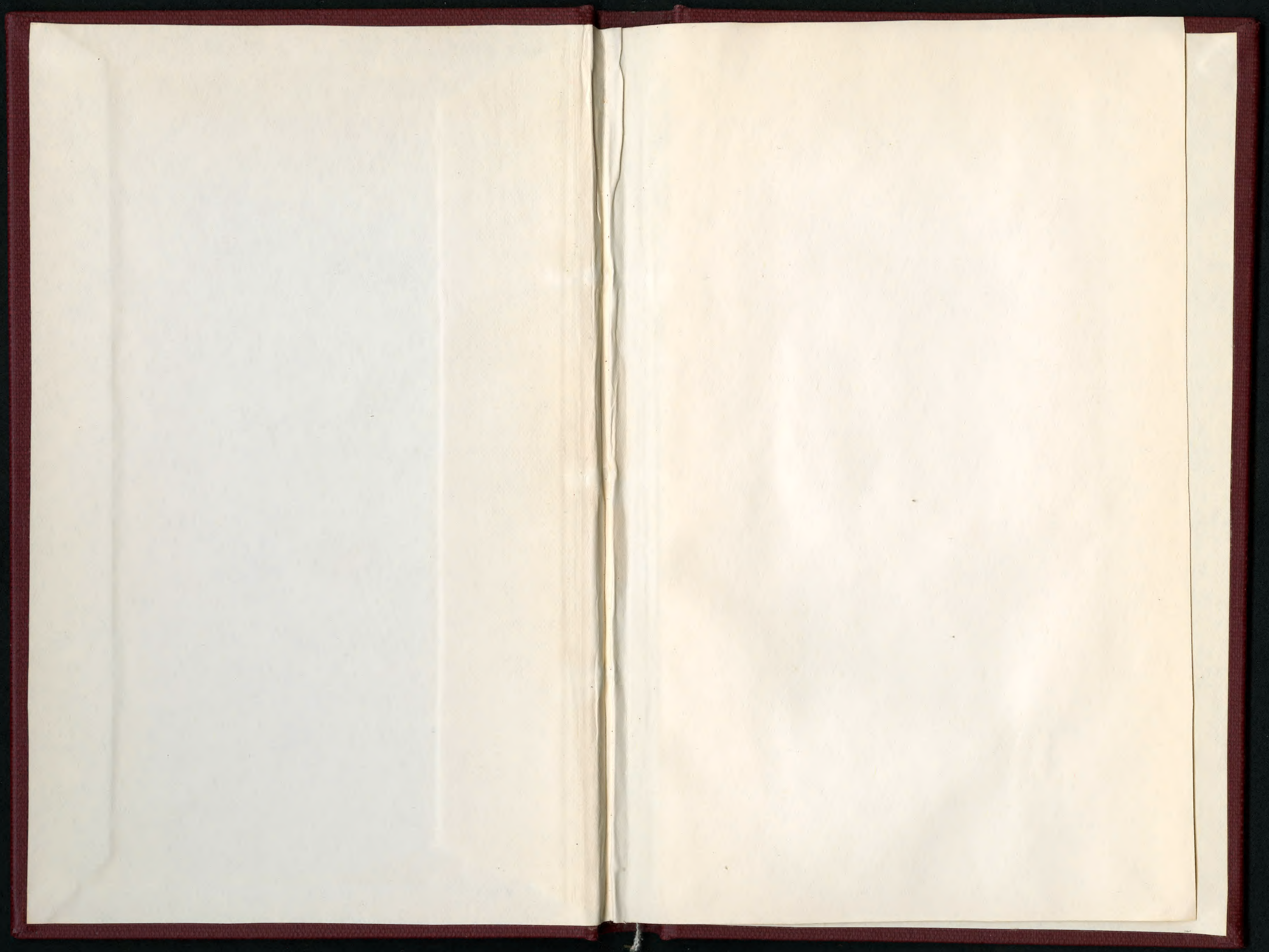


FISHER, W. J. 1-48 1899

S. L.
LIB.



Notes accompanying collection
of useful plants made by
W. J. Fisher

at Kadipak, in 1899.

Dried plants with Mr. Kearney,
alcoholics in seed collection.

1

Russ. Garoch.

Aleut.

Used as food among the natives in those settlements where the plants are found in abundance.

2

Russ. Palaisni trawa

{ sickness grass

Aleut. Kā-nā-nāng-rāt.

This name has been given to the plant because the "Erashka" - Kā-nā-nāk feeds largely upon this plant.

all parts of the plant are used as a poultice in diff't

skin diseases, ulcers, rheumatism;
also as tea in all pulmonary
complaints, colds, &c, to produce
copious perspiration.

The dried root and leaves
are pulverized and sprinkled
over obstinate ulcers.

23

Fritularia kamschatkensis.

Russ. Saranah

Aleut. Lā-git.

Used as an article of food by na-
tives. The bulbs are boiled, mashed
and after a liberal supply of seal
or whale oil has been thoroughly
mixed therewith, it is put

away for winter's use.

4

Russ. Astra.

Aleut.

No medicinal properties.

5

Russ. { Egori Koppio
Gregory's big knife
Aleut. Ashichliächwät
beautiful flower

A decoction made of the flowers or roots used as a gargle in sore throat. As a hot poultice applied to sore chest, and as a wash for sores.

6

No particular name. No medicinal properties.

7

No particular name or medicinal properties.

8

No medicinal properties, and no specific name in either Russ. or Aleut.

9

No specific name or medicinal properties.

10

No specific name or medicinal properties.

11

Russ. { Shmaritshe svielok
Everlasting flower

No medicinal properties.

12

Russ. *Sholts gollowatshki*
 Yellow little head
 Little yellow head
 No medicinal properties.

13

Russ. *Makritsa*. weed
 No medicinal properties.

14

Plant entirely unknown by in-
 habitants.

Seldom found. Found sparsely
 on hilly ground, single plants.
 Flowers blue - bell shaped.
 When walking near plant, say
 within one yard, the flowers
 will quickly close up and
 remain so.

15-

No specific name and no medicinal properties.

16

Russ. Tiliatke

Aleut:-

Medicinal properties.

In pulmonary ^{diseases} as tea in frequent doses.

In sore throat - as a gargle.

In sore eyes as a wash.

In diseases of the bladder and stoppage of urine a decoction is freely administered.

In infusion for colds and coughs.

The whole plant is used and a strong infusion is made, which is extremely bitter.

17

Russ. Tiliatke.
Aleut.

Used as a remedy for the same diseases as enumerated in No. 16, producing the same result.

18

Russ. Makritsa

Used as a hot poultice in common boils, etc.

19

Chamomile.

Not indigenous. Introduced in late years.

20

Russ. Muchina dolna.
Aleut. Ėkū-tīm īngl mā.

No medicinal properties.

21

Russ. Kallakonschiki
Aleut. Kū-lāng ieh wāt

No medicinal properties.

22

Russ. Massilitnik
Aleut. ?

Plant used as hot poultice
to sore breast and in bowel
complaints applied to stomach.

23

No specific name and no medicinal properties.

24

Russ. Kaprae
Aleut. lohil'ka kū dāk
chil'kak - Strong - Kudak, Baskub

Used as food. Flowers and leaves are boiled with-fat and also with-Fritularia kamschatkensis.

Cattle are also fond of the plant.

25-

No specific name and no medicinal properties.

26

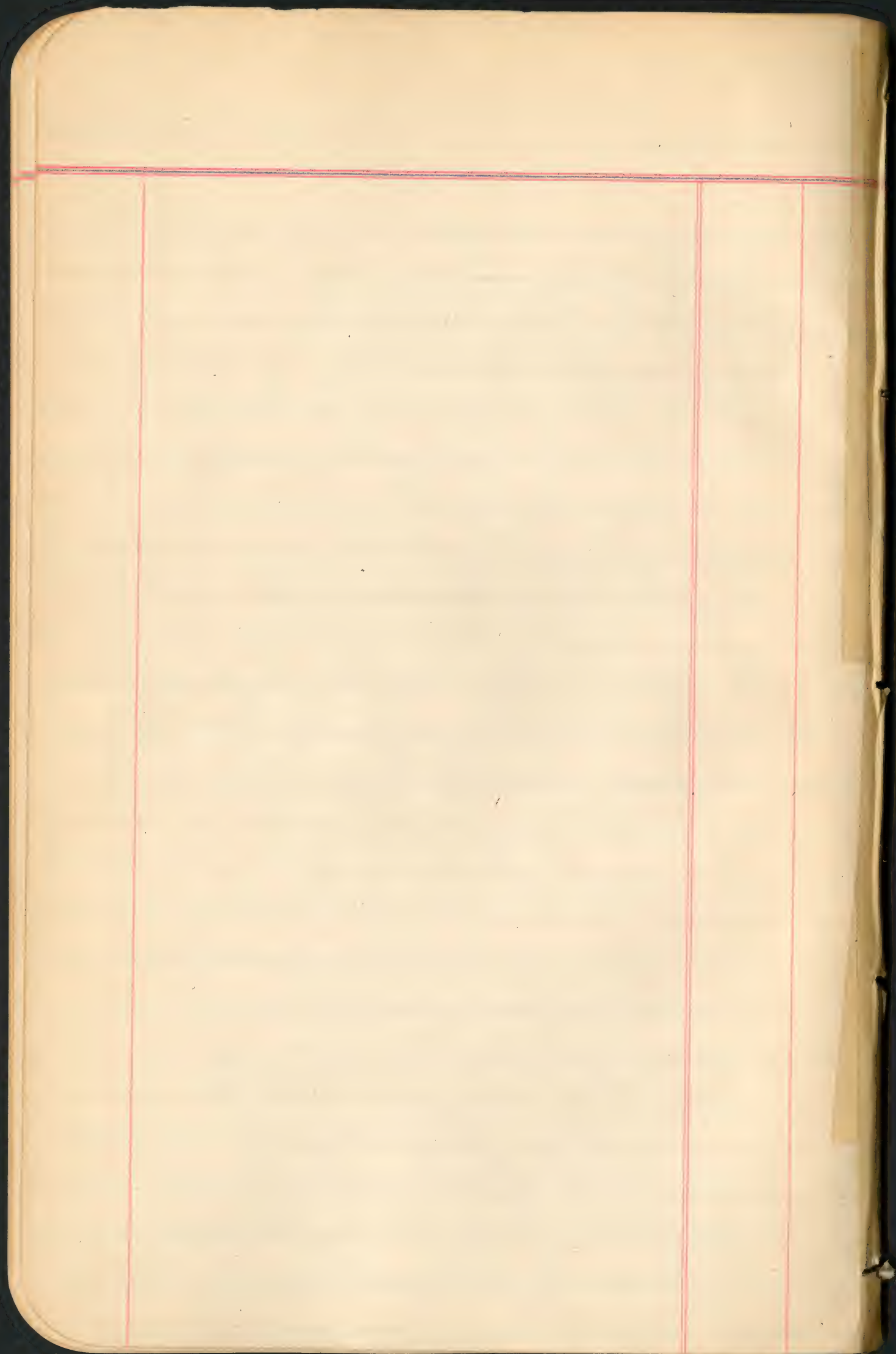
No specific name.

The whole plant is used both as a hot poultice or inwardly as tea in diseases of the womb.

27

Russ. Kriesina svetotshka
Mice flowers.

The roots of this plant are gathered by mice in the autumn to be consumed during the winter.



28

No specific name. No medicinal
properties.
Small white & yellow flowers.

29

No specific name.
No medicinal properties.

30

Russ. astra
Aleut. ?

No medicinal properties.

31

Russ. Tshurnie golowatskhi
Black Head

Aleut. Mätjüng-swi-ilu-gütt
The whole plant boiled and the
water used as a gargle for sore
throat.

32

Russ. Semliirika
Aleut. Äl-shā-āk
Not plentiful.

Strawberries.

33

Russ. Kalina
Aleut. A-mäch-shät

Remedy for sore throat,
either the raw berries or
boiled milk-sugar added.
For same purpose, the out-
side bark of the plant is
removed and the inner bark
taken and boiled and freely
drank.

Plenty.

34

Russ. Kostinika
Aleut. Mai-üch-wäk

Plentiful.

make a very fine jelly.

35-

Russ. Talaknanka.

Aleut. U-li-it

Mixed with seal or whale
oil and salmon spawn
for winter's preserves.

Plentiful.

These berries are gathered after
frosts set in, when they assume
a red color.

36

Cranberries

Russ. Brussnika

Aleut. Knich-tat

Mixed with seal or whale
oil and salmon spawn for
winter's preserves.

Very plentiful.

37

Cranberry sp.

Russ. Klük-wā

Aleut. Čūht-wēi-it

Ripe after frosts set in. Made into preserves.

Rather scarce.

Grows in marshy lands.

Plants have no leaves. Berries attached singly to black thread-like stems.

38

Russ. Varonitski jagadii

Aleut. Kōv-lāt.

Grows on hills in barren stony places.

Not plentiful

But little used by natives.

39

Russ. Golovnika

Aleut. Ishō-gat

Plants from 3 to 5 inches high.
Not very plentiful. Used in the
raw state and as preserves, jellies, etc.

40

Russ. Malina

Aleut. Ā-lāq-nāt

Plentiful.

The Aleuts mash the berries [and]
with the addition of seal or whale
oil this mass is called "Tshi-dāk."

40a

No specific name.
No medicinal properties.

41

Russ. Tshirinika.

Aleut. Tshwa-wät.

Plentiful.

Eat mostly raw with the
addition of the usual allowance
of seal or whale oil.

42

Russ. Moroshka

Aleut. A-gäg-rüt

Plenty

Made into jams and jellies.

43

Russ. Perdunzie

Aleut. Läch-rüt

Plenty

When eat profusely is apt
to produce a smart swelling breeze
in the abdominal region.

44

Quas. Agurtzie
Aleut. Kākchliwōt
(slimy)

Glew. Found near creeks. Gathered when plant is young and leaves are tender. The leaves are put up in either salt- or vinegar. They have a strong cucumber taste and smell.

45-

Russ. Krishivika.

Aleut. Pöjōchōūt.

Not plentiful.

Our most esteemed berry.
Makes delicious jelly. The Aleuts
add a small portion of
these berries to their pre-
served Saranas to impart to
it the fragrance of these berries.

On account of their in-
frequency these berries com-
mand at least quadruple
the price of all other
berries.

#6

Russ. Makarshi.

Aleut. Änch'g - ät

Änch'k means to disappear.

Field mice gather these roots for their winter stores, but in Sept. the Aleuts dig them out and use them as food. The roots are boiled and have a sweet taste. Frequently several gallons of these roots are gathered from one cache.

#6a

#16 Tillitake
Dried plants.

#7 *Ledum palustre* L.

Russ. Shickapnyk.

Aleut. At-tshak-kudach-piet.

Plant grows abundantly in swampy tundras covered with moss and sphagnum. The flower is white, stamens yellow, star-shaped.

Used by the natives medicinally in the following complaints:

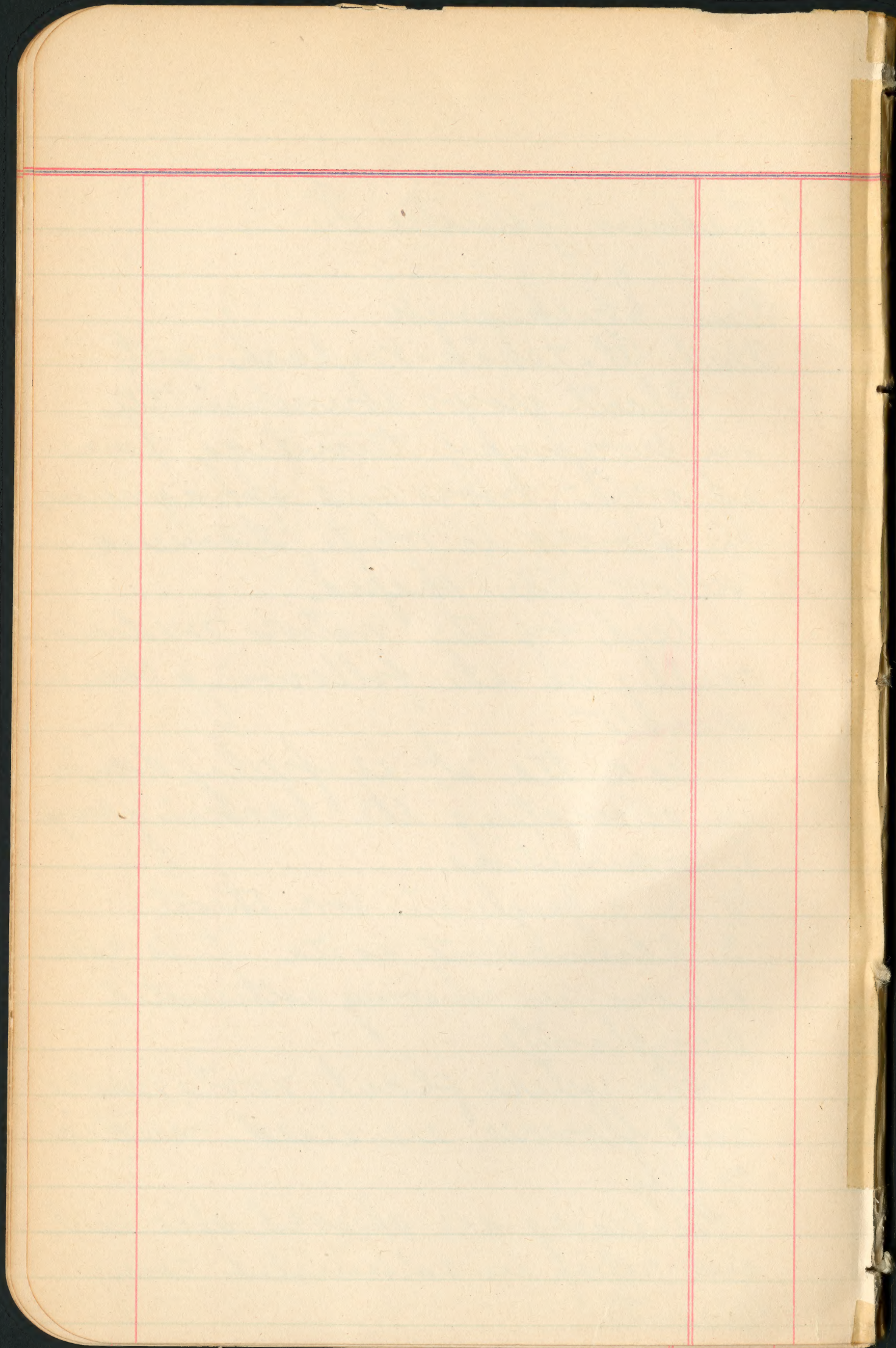
1. As a tea it is freely drunk in alleviating the hacking cough of consumptions.

2. As a gargle in sore throat.

3. Administered as tea it is efficacious in relieving asthmatic complaints.

The entire plant, roots, leaves, and flowers, are used medicinally.

The leaves are chewed also and give relief in asthmatic complaints.



48

Aleut. Lā-kwōt.

Bears when sick or wounded
eat these plants.

Aleuts say that - eating the
plant will stop bleeding of
the lungs.

